

of the light shed by previous investigations, to seek out the cause of Tuberculosis. It has been repeatedly attempted to isolate the morbid agent or germ of Tuberculosis but hitherto without success. The various staining processes which, in so many cases, have led to the discovery of Pathological micro-organisms, have completely failed in this instance. Again, the experiment of isolating and cultivating the Tubercular virus, could not, up to the present moment, be regarded as successful, so that Cohnheim, in the latest edition of his lectures on General Pathology designates "The discovery of Tubercular virus as a problem which, "up to the present day remains unsolved."

In my researches into Tuberculosis I adhered at first only to the known methods without succeeding in attaining any enlightenment as to the cause of the disease, but I was led through some chance observations to forsake these methods and to adopt others, by the aid of which I was finally enabled to attain positive results. The object of the investigation was directed to proving the presence of foreign parasitic organisms which possibly could be regarded as the causes of the disease. This proof I was able to obtain through certain special methods of staining, with the help of which, Bacteria—heretofore unrecognized—were found in all Tubercular organs. It would take too long to describe the way by which I arrived at this new mode of procedure, and therefore I will pass on at once to the description of the results I obtained. The objects to be examined were prepared in the usual manner for examining Pathological Bacteria: namely, either spread out on the cover slip, dried and heated: or, after hardening in alcohol, cut into sections. The cover glasses, or sections were placed in the following staining fluid: 200 Ccm. of distilled water were mixed with 1 Ccm. of a concentrated alcoholic mythelene blue: this solution must be well shaken, and then must be added 0.2 Ccm. of a 10 p.c. solution of caustic potash. This mixture should give no precipitate after standing for days. The objects to be colored remain in the same

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NOTE.—These two objects, cover-glasses and sections, refer to the material used.—That is a soft material such as pus, caseous matter, &c., is spread on a cover-glass while a tissue is made into sections, and then both heated alike.